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APPLICATION NO		FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/807,722		03/24/2004	Jinichi Hiyama	44471/298741	4425	
23370	7590	01/06/2005		EXAM	INER	
JOHN S. 1			DUONG, THO V			
KILPATRICK STOCKTON, LLP 1100 PEACHTREE STREET				ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
ATLANTA	ATLANTA, GA 30309			3743		
				DATE MAILED: 01/06/2009	DATE MAILED: 01/06/2005	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
Office Action Commence	10/807,722	HIYAMA ET AL.				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
	Tho v Duong	3743				
The MAILING DATE of this communication a Period for Reply	ppears on the cover sheet wi	th the correspondence address				
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REF THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION  - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.  - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a r  - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period.  - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by state that the material patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	N. 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a resepty within the statutory minimum of thirty od will apply and will expire SIX (6) MON tute, cause the application to become AB	eply be timely filed  y (30) days will be considered timely.  THS from the mailing date of this communication.  ANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status						
2a) ☐ This action is <b>FINAL</b> . 2b) ☐ This action is <b>FINAL</b> . 2b) ☐ This action is in condition for allow	Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>16 December 2004</u> .  This action is <b>FINAL</b> . 2b) This action is non-final.  Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.					
Disposition of Claims		•				
4) ☐ Claim(s) 1-9 is/are pending in the application 4a) Of the above claim(s) 7-9 is/are withdraw 5) ☐ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ☐ Claim(s) 1-6 is/are rejected. 7) ☐ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) ☐ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and	vn from consideration.					
Application Papers						
9) The specification is objected to by the Exami 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) a Applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the corr 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the	ccepted or b) objected to be drawing(s) be held in abeyant ection is required if the drawing	ce. See 37 CFR 1.85(a). (s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).				
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for forei a) All b) Some * c) None of:  1. Certified copies of the priority docume 2. Certified copies of the priority docume 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority docume application from the International Bure * See the attached detailed Office action for a least content of the priority documents.	ents have been received. ents have been received in A riority documents have been eau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	pplication No received in this National Stage				
Attachment(s)  1) ☑ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) ☐ Interview 5	Summary (PTO-413)				
<ul> <li>2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)</li> <li>3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/Paper No(s)/Mail Date 3/24/2004.</li> </ul>	Paper No(s	s)/Mail Date  nformal Patent Application (PTO-152)				

## **DETAILED ACTION**

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### Election/Restrictions

Claims 7-9 have been withdrawn from further consideration pursuant to 37 CFR 1.142(b) as being drawn to a nonelected species, there being no allowable generic or linking claim.

Election was made without traverse of species III (confirmed with the applicant to be species of figure 12) in the reply filed on 12/16/2004.

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claims 1-6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. The limitation of "the tube holding wall portion provided in the second separated body and holds the flat tube" is not supported in the specification. It appears that the holding wall portion provided in the first separated body instead.

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Claims 1-6 are further rejected as can be best understood by the examiner in which the tube holding wall portion provided in the first separated body.

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1,3-4 and 6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Bertva et al. (US 5,450,896). Bertva discloses (figures 1-4) a header tank for a heat exchanger in which a plurality of flat tubes (14) are communicated and connected to at least a pair of header tanks so as to form a multiple stages, comprising a pipe (12) formed by combining a first separated body (26) and a second separated body (28); a closing member (22) for closing opening portions in both end of the pipe; a tube holding wall portion (32) provided in the first separated body and holds the flat tube; a pair of straight portions (38) protruded from the tube holding wall portion in an approximately orthogonal direction and formed along both ends in a width direction of the tube; wherein the holding wall portion (32) and the pair of straight portions are formed in a Cshaped cross sectional shape; the second separated body further comprises a main body portion (48) closing an opening portion of the first separated body, abutment portions (70) provided in both ends of the main body portions and abutted on the leading end surface of the straight portion in the first separated body; joint projections (54) protruded from the main body portion and bonded to the inner peripheral surface of the leading end portion in the straight portion; wherein the main body portion is formed by connecting the abutment portions to each other in an Art Unit: 3743

approximately linear shape so as to be approximately orthogonal to the longitudinal direction of the tube. Bertva further discloses (column 4, lines 19-23) that the first and second separated bodies are fixed with brazing material. Regarding claim 6, the method of forming the device "wherein the first and second bodies are fixed ...toward the joint projections of the second separated body" is not germane to the issue of patentability of the device itself. "Even though product-by-process claims are limited by and defined by the process, determination of patentability is based on the product itself. The patentability of a product does not depend on its method of production. If the product in the product-by-process claim is the same as or obvious from a product of the prior art, the claim is unpatentable even though the prior product was made by a different process." In re Thorpe, 777 F.2d 695, 698, 227 USPQ 964, 966 (Fed. Cir. 1985). In this case, the pipe in product-by-by process claim is the same as or obvious from the pipe of the prior art. Therefore, the claim is unpatentable even though the prior pipe was made by a different process.

Claims 1-6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Calleson (US 5,152,339). Calleson discloses (figures 7-8) the claimed invention wherein the main body portion (190) is in an approximately linear shape so as to be approximately orthogonal to the longitudinal direction of the tube; abutment portions (140) provided in both ends of the main body portion; joint projections (134) protruded from the main body and bonded to the inner peripheral surface of the leading end portion in the straight portion (164); the inner peripheral surface of the main body portion is formed in a circular curved surface connecting the pair of joint projections to each other. Regarding claim 2, Calleson further discloses an embodiment in figure 4a that the tube holding wall portion (154) is formed in a flat shape, which is orthogonal to

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a longitudinal direction of the tube (112). Calleson further discloses (column 5, lines 37-49) that the first and second separated bodies are fixed by a brazing material. Regarding claim 6, the method of forming the device "wherein the first and second bodies are fixed ..toward the joint projections of the second separated body" is not germane to the issue of patentability of the device itself. "Even though product-by-process claims are limited by and defined by the process, determination of patentability is based on the product itself. The patentability of a product does not depend on its method of production. If the product in the product-by-process claim is the same as or obvious from a product of the prior art, the claim is unpatentable even though the prior product was made by a different process." In re Thorpe, 777 F.2d 695, 698, 227 USPQ 964, 966 (Fed. Cir. 1985). In this case, the pipe in product-by-by process claim is the same as or obvious from the pipe of the prior art. Therefore, the claim is unpatentable even though the prior pipe was made by a different process.

#### Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Wijkstrom et al. (US 5,836,384) discloses a heat exchanger tank for assembly in a heat exchanger.

Wijkstrom (US 5,816,321) discloses a heat exchanger tank to be mounted in a heat exchanger.

Baba (US 5,896,923) discloses a heat exchanger having a downsized header tank. Kado (US 5,236,042) discloses a heat exchanger and method of making the same. Koyama et al. (US 6,234,238) discloses an aluminum alloy heat exchanger.

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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Tho v Duong whose telephone number is 571-272-4793. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F (first Friday off).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Henry Bennet can be reached on 571-272-4791. The fax phone number, for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Tho v Duong

Examiner

Art Unit 3743

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December 28, 2004